John Rogers Carolina County

[—565—]

Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 41, BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 38, *of* Vol. II.] SATURDAY, *AUGUST*, 21, 1790. [Whole No. 142.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XVIII.

CONTINUED.

L'un et l'autre parti cruel également,
Ainsi que dans le crime, est dans l'aveuglement.

IT was foreseen, however, that the success would not be happy. The King of Navarre, intimidated by the difficulty of the enterprize, acted with a delicacy, irresolution and complaisance, dictated by that softness and moderation which formed the essence of his character. The Guises, on the contrary, full of that confidence, which prosperity inspires, prepared to repell with vigor the attempt that was made against them. In concert with the Queen, they repeated incessantly to the young Monarch, that his predecessors had always mortified the Princes of the blood, as enemies to the reigning branch, against which they never ceased to operate, sometimes by secret cabals, and sometimes by open force That in the present circumstances, the King of Navarre and the Prince de Condé, seeing themselves so near the throne, under a King of a tender complexion, who had no children, and whose brothers were under age, sought only to deprive him of the support of his mother, and his nearest relations, that they might govern him at pleasure, and hold him in dependance, as the Maires of the Palace had formerly held the Clovis's, the Chilperics, and other Princes incapable of reigning. That perhaps there was no crime at which they would hesitate, even to employing poison, or the sword, to open a passage for themselves to the throne. The King, naturally timid and suspicious, pre-occupied by these artificial accusations, which were coloured with some appearance of probability, saw with an evil eye, the King of Navarre, and received him coldly. In the audiences which he granted him, always in the presence of the Duke and the Cardinal, who never quitted him a moment, he gave him no to but dry answers; alledging that he was of age; that he was not responsible to any man for his actions; that he was satisfied with the good services of those who governed under him; and rejected constantly all the requests and demands of the Princes of the blood, as irregular, unreasonable, and made with ill designs.

The efforts of the King of Navarre had no better success with the Queen-mother. She knew that she could not depend upon the attachment which the Princes of the blood professed to her; that as soon as they should obtain what they solicited, they would exclude her from the government, and force her perhaps to quit the Court. She judged moreover, that it would be imprudent to abandon the party the most powerful and the best established, to attach herself to the Princes of the blood, who had no certain support. She determined therefore to pursue her first plan: but as she wished to prevent the horrors of a civil war, she proposed to herself, not entirely to take away all hopes from the Princes, but to make use of artifice and dissimulation, to divert the King of Navarre, whose docility she knew, from the designs which he had formed, and to wait, from time and conjunctures, some expedient, advantageous to the welfare of the state. In consequence, she received him with great demonstrations of friendship, and amused him with the fairest hopes. In the course of conversations which they had together, she insinuated, that the passions of the King were easily irritable; that he must not be vexed with demands and complaints out of season; that it was necessary to wait for opportunities more favorable; that the King having passed his fourteenth year, might govern by himself, and without taking counsel of any one; that when he should find an opportunity to manifest his benevolence for the Princes of Bourbon, he would fulfil all that was required of him, by the relations of blood, and would prove to all the world the esteem and consideration, which he entertained of their merit and fidelity: that to change, all at once, in the beginning of a reign, the order established in the government, would be to give the King among his own subjects, the reputation of an inconstant Prince, without prudence and without firmness: that if any employment worthy of them should be vacant, he would have a regard to the justice of their pretensions: that in her own particular, she offered herself voluntarily to manage their interests with her son, to engage him to grant them, as soon as should be possible, the satisfaction they desired: that it was not decent that the King of Navarre, who had always evinced his wisdom and moderation, should now suffer himself to be guided by counsels, and drawn into rash measures which were neither consistent with his age nor character; but by waiting with patience, for what depended wholly on the benevolence and affection of the King, he ought to teach others, how to merit in their due seasons, the favor and bene[illegible]cence of his Majesty. The Queen having sounded him, at several times, by such general discourses, and perceiving that he began to waver, compleatly gained him at length, by saying that they must immediately send into Spain, Elizabeth, the sister of the King, who must be attended by some Prince, distinguished by his reputation and by his rank; that she had cast her eyes on him, as the personage the most proper to support the honor of the nation, by the splendor of his virtues, and of the Majesty Royal, with which he was adorned; that besides the satisfaction which the King her son would have in it, he would find a great advantage for his private pretensions, by the facility which he would have, of conciliating the affections of the Catholic King, and at the same time of treating in person of the restitution, or of the change of Navarre. Finally, she promised him to employ all her credit, and all the power of the King her son, to insure the success of this negotiation.

(To be continued.)

PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, &c.

CONTINUATION.

LORD STANHOPE, has thought proper to pass an eulogy on the National Assembly, for making no distinction between Catholics and Protestants, but impartially admitting both to all offices of trust and profit; and invidiously contrasts our conduct with their's, in respect to the Dissenters, But if their true motive be considered, they will be found by no means entitled to panegyric. By this affected moderation, this specious candor, this comprehensive indulgence, they evidently exhibit a contemptuous indifference for the Catholic established church, and the solemn decisions of councils and theologists.—This is a dangerous unequivocal symptom of their malady—a prognostic and a diagnostic of Atheism.

On the same consistency of principle, Mr. Mirabeau moved this senate of *democrats* to address the king to appoint an envoy for the special purpose of jointly consulting with our administration on the most effectual means of abolishing the slave trade. Did this spring from the generous suggestions of humanity? Certainly not.—— Treachery marks their proceedings; and the ruin of revealed religion is the invariable aim of all their actions. For has it not been incontestibly proved, by writers equally distinguished by genius, learning, and profound researches into antiquity, that the eldest born of Ham, who was accursed by his father, was called Cush, "which, in the Hebrew language, signifies black. Ethiopia, under which name Africa is included, is called in scripture the land of Cush, and the inhabitants, Cushims, or Cushites. The negroes therefore are descended from Ham, by his eldest son, Cush; which accounts for the degraded situation these people have ever continued in."—This reasoning is conclusive.—The Cushites were certainly devoted to perpetual slavery, for the wickedness of their great progenitor, Ham.—Cush himself was probably born black, both as a prophetic designation of his future fate, and to transmit this degenerate color to his posterity.

The only specious objection to this very rational hypothesis, is obviated by the author of *Observations*, &c. in answer to Mr. Clarkson's reprobated Essay. "It may be objected," says he, "that Cush was born prior to the time of Ham's committing the offence against his father, for which he sentenced him and his posterity to so severe a punishment—and therefore the complexion of Cush could not have any relation to the crime to be committed afterwards by his father. In answer to this, I observe, there is no impropriety, nor improbability, in supposing that the blackness of Cush was the mark set upon him and his posterity, from the forknowledge of the Deity, of the crime, and consequent punishment, which Ham would commit, and be sentenced to; and as a seal of that perpetual servitude to which his descendents were to be doomed by that sentence.

Be this as it may, it is incontestibly proved by the celebrated author of *Ancient Mythology*, and universally admitted, that the Europeans are the sons of Japheth: It is therefore our indispensable duty to accomplish the divine predictions of Noah, and to hold Ham's descendants in chains forever. But it is the avowed intention of the National Assembly to weaken the credibility of the sacred history, by emancipating the negroes. However, I trust we shall not be made the dupes of this profane policy: On the contrary, I sincerely wish, that the corporations of Bristol and Liverpool would send out the reverend author of the *Scriptural Researches* to the West-Indies, with a cargo of bibles; which may be conveniently stowed in the slave-ships, as they are not now so much crowded as formerly. Let him teach the unfortunate Africans to read and study the book of Genesis; let *their* genealogy be condensed into a short catechism, suited to their untutored capacities, and taught them every Sunday by one of the negro-drivers.—It is impossible to say what a sudden and salutary effect it may have on their unenlightened minds, to *know* that their sufferings are solely owing to the wickedness of their ancestor, Ham.

It will conciliate their affections, and endear the sons of Japheth to their hearts, if they are once persuaded that we hold them in bondage, and inflict stripes on them, neither to obtain any base and sordid profit from their burning toils, nor to gratify the sudden impulse of vindictive passion, but merely in obedience to the decrees of Heaven, to accomplish the word of prophecy, as faithful executors to the last will and testament of Noah, our common progenitor, the second father of mankind.

Monsr. Volney, indeed, would fain persuade us, on the authority of Herodotus, that the Egyptians, celebrated both in profane and sacred history, were blacks—and thence artfully insinuates that we do not absolutely derive our intellectual superiority over them from the whiteness of our skins. But, even on this hypothesis, though the Egyptians might have been of a dark color, yet they were not of so deep a dye as the descendants of Cush, nor was their hair so soft and woolly; which makes an essential difference between them. Besides, it has been conjectured by the Abbe Spalanzani, and demonstrated by a late dissection at Jamaica, that the cellular membrane, on which the color of the epidermis or outer cuticle depends is wondrously extended over the brain of the negroes, and completely wraps up the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum* in its curious net-work. Consequently, the impression made by external objects on the *sensorium* is rendered less distinct by passing through this reticular *envelope*, the nervous sensibility thereby blunted, and the rational faculties weakened. By this astonishing contexture of the reasoning organ, the posterity of Ham, and the sons of Japheth, are specifically distinguished from each other. The former cannot feel so exquisitely as the latter, either intellectually or sensitively; and yet, by this admirable contrivance, they are graciously fitted for that state of degradation and slavery, to which they are perpetually devoted.

It will give me great pleasure if this singular discovery should afford the least satisfaction to those whose generous, but mis-applied sympathy has carried them beyond all bounds of prudence and discretion on the subject of the slave-trade.—They may now rest assured that the negroes do not suffer more than they can bear. The dullness of their understandings, and the bluntness of their sensations, (originating from the same cause) alleviate their transient miseries, and proportionably shield and protect them from that pungency of mental and corporeal pain they would otherwise feel from incidental acts of severity, to which a state of slavery must sometimes expose them. This anatomical description of the prolongation and extension of the subcutaneous membrane over the brain, should be explained to the blacks, in familiar untechnical language by the surgeon of the plantation, who always charitably visits and attends them after every punishment—as they are always humanely indulged with some hours rest and relaxation, to repair their exhausted strength and spirits. When they have once attained a clear scientific conception of this phenomenon from the surgeon, the clergyman should then explain the *final cause* of it to his catechu-

mens, that they may derive religious conſolation from this marked providential inferiority of their ſpecies, and look up to their maſters, miſtreſſes, and the vigilant negro-drivers, with more awe and reverence. *To be continued.*

LONDON.

Lord Mansfield meets the ſpring as he left autumn—a body in extreme debility, with the illuminated mind of his brighteſt days.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

On Tueſday the honorary medal of the royal humane ſociety was preſented to Mr. Edward Coleman, Surgeon, St. Mary Axe, for the beſt diſſertation on ſuſpended animation.—An addreſs ſuitable to the occaſion was very ably delivered by Dr. Hawes; and after thanks had been voted, a well conſtructed apparatus for applying warmth, was laid before the ſociety by a gentleman from Mancheſter; and a ſtill more ingenious one for promoting artificial reſpiration, by Mr. Coleman.

NETHERLANDS.

The counter revolution that is threatened in the Netherlands by the vigorous preparations of the Auſtrians, and the diſunion of the ariſtocratical and republican parties, occaſions the leſs regret among all moderate men, that the ſtates aim plainly at the eſtabliſhment of themſelves into a number of petty ſovereigns, or, as a Greek or Roman would have ſaid, of tyrants. Who, without indignation, can behold the treatment of Vandermerſch, the ſaviour of his country, confined in the citadel of Antwerp? What friend of human nature but is anxions for his ſafety? What reaſonable man that contemplates his ſituation, but muſt acknowledge that the tyranny of ariſtocracy is equal to that of a ſingle deſpot!

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Yeſterday was tried before Lord Loughboro' and a ſpecial Jury, a cauſe in which a mercantile houſe was the Plaintiff, and Mr. Burton, an underwriter, the Defendant. Tho action was brought to recover a ſum of money upon a policy of inſurance on the ſhip Elizabeth.

The queſtion in this caſe was, whether the aſſured had at the time the policy was effected, made a fair communication to the Defendant of all the circumſtances relative to the ſhip.

The Counſel on both ſides admitted the law to be, that if a fair repreſentation of all the circumſtances was withheld the policy was void.

It appeared in evidence, that the Broker employed in this buſineſs made a verbal communication of the general circumſtances, but did not ſhew the defendant ſeveral material letters reſpecting the time the ſhip was to ſet ſail, and other particulars. In one of thoſe letters were the following words:—"A total loſs will be the beſt market for us."—Theſe words left a ſtrong impreſſion on the minds of the Juryagainſt the Plaintiffs.

Lord Lough borough obſerved, that the queſtion in this cauſe was certainly of importance to mercantile men, engaged in this ſpecies of trade. It was for the Jury to conſider, whether, if all the circumſtances diſcloſed by the evidence had been known, any perſon would have underwritten this ſhip. His Lordſhip was of opinion, that an underwriter was not obliged by law to interrogate a broker, or to demand the production of letters relative to the ſhip agreed to be underwritten, but that the latter ought to make a fair repreſentation of all the circumſtances.

The Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

LAW REPORT.

HALE, *an Attorney, againſt* BALLARD.

This action was brought by the Plaintiff, to recover 9l. for work and labour done in his profeſſion, for the defendant. Mr. Ballard, as it appeared in evidence, was an illiterate man, and employed the Plaintiff to ſue a debtor for two guineas. Mr. Hale proceeded in this action in the Courts at Weſtminſter and got the two guineas, which he retained, in part payment of the coſts of that action; and he thought fit to bring the preſent action againſt Ballard, for 9l. the remaining part of the coſts, ſo that the Plantiff charged the Defendant 11l. for recovering for him 2l. 2s.

The Counſel for the Defendant, juſtly reprobated this conduct in ſevere terms. He ſaid, he ſhould do in this caſe what painters ſometimes did when they could not do juſtice to the ſubject, he ſhould draw a veil over the whole tranſaction. This Attorney, inſtead of proceeding in the Courts of Weſtminſter Hall, ought to have adviſed Mr. Ballard to have reduced his demand ſo as to have brought it within the juriſdiction of the Court of Requeſts. If he had done this, it would have been attended only with a trifling expence.

Lord Kenyon expreſſed a juſt indignation at the conduct of the Plaintiff, and the Jury found a verdict for the defendant. His Lordſhip hoped, that the Plaintiff and others in his ſituation would take care and be more circumſpect in their conduct for the future.

PROBATIONARY ODE
FOR THE
LAUREATSHIP.
By BROOK WATSON, Esq.

[The Laureatſhip to the Britiſh King being vacant by the death of Dr. WARTON—the wits in humble imitation of PETER PINDAR, improve the occaſion to ſatirize; on this idea, BROOK WATSON, Eſq. Commiſſary General in the laſt war, is the factitious author of the following.]

LORD SALISBURY, with all reſpect I beg,
As there's a vacant place,
Forward to put my humble *leg*,
And pray your Lordſhip's grace,

Perhaps you think, as I've a poſt already,
That I've enough, my Lord, to make me ſteady,
That that's enough to ſtop my note,
And gain for PITT a conſtant vote.

A little circumſtance then let me mention,
To tell, although I dread it,
Yet faith upon my credit,
I really in the City
Shall fall below all pity,
Unleſs, and quickly too, I yield MY PENSION.

I own, in eloquence I'm no great hand,
And that there are many better ſpeakers in the land;
Indeed there are too many better within St. STEPHEN'S wall,
But none that for a Miniſter can louder bawl.

Beſide, did not I, leaving my family all frantic,
Set ſail upon the nation's cauſe,
To reſtore Great GEORGE'S laws
Once more among the rebels over the Atlantic.

Another thing, too, permit me to remark.
Am I not known to fame,
Thy bruſh, oh! COPLEY, keeps alive my name,
And ſhews me ſtruggling with a monſt'rous SHARK.

I know, my Lord, your party would not loſe me;
For I've a reputation
All over this great nation,
Except indeed at College;—
(No, my unlearned pate
Ne'er ſaw a college gate,)
For deep COMMERCIAL knowledge,
It might not then be prudent to refuſe me.

Mp dealings with many a FOREIGN HOUSE
May prove a lucky hit
To our good Miniſter PITT;
For I can hear how matters go
Abroad, with ev'ry friend and foe,
And out of *news* may correſpondents *chouſe*.

'Tis true I ne'er employ'd my time
In learning how to rhyme,
So perhaps with Poets you'll quarrel,
If on me you beſtow THE LAUREL.

Yet for a crown or at moſt a guinea,
I can get ſome tuneful Ninny,
Who has ſlighted great PLUTUS'S bags,
To follow THE MUSES in rags,
To write me an Ode I dare ſay,
That will do juſt as well.
And equally *well*
To hail the DAWNING YEAR or GEORGE'S bright BIRTHDAY.

EXTRACT *from* "LETTERS *on* EGYPT."

"I SHALL conclude this letter, Sir, by a ſhort tale, which will prove that incidents ſimilar to thoſe of the times of Jacob are ſtill renewed in Egypt. The plains of Syria laſt year were ravaged by clouds of locuſts, which devoured the corn to the very root. A famine followed, and a farmer near Damaſcus felt the effects of a general diſtreſs. To ſupply the wants of a numerous family, he ſold his cattle; which reſource being ſoon exhauſted, the unhappy father, wretched at preſent, but foreſeeing greater wretchedneſs to come, preſſed by hunger, ſold his inſtruments of huſbandry at Damaſcus. Led by the inviſible hand of Providence, as formerly Tobias was by the angel, while he bargained for corn, lately arrived at Damietta, he heard ſpeak of the ſucceſs of Mourad Bey, who had entered Grand Cairo victorious, and in triumph. The ſhape, character, and origin, of the warrior were deſcribed, and how he had riſen from ſlavery to power ſupreme. The aſtoniſhed farmer found the deſcription accorded with a ſon, who had been ſtole from him at twelve years old: hope palpitated in his heart; he haſtened home with his proviſions, told his family what he had heard, and determined, immediately, to depart for Egypt. His weeping wife and ſons offered up prayers for his ſafe return. Going to the port of Alexandretta he embarked there and came to Damietta. One continued fear tormented him; his ſon, forſaking the religion of his fathers, had embraced Mahometaniſm; and now, ſurrounded as he was by ſplendor, would he acknowledge his parents? The thought lay heavy on his heart; yet, the wiſh to ſnatch his family from all the horrors of famine, the hope of finding a long lamented ſon, gave him fortitude. He continued his journey, came to the capital, repaired to the palace of Mourad applied to the officers of the prince, and, moſt ardently, ſolicited admiſſion. His dreſs and appearance beſpoke poverty and misfortune, and were poor recommendations—but his great age, ſo reſpectable in the eaſt, pleaded in his behalf. One of the attendants went to the Bey, and told him an aged man, apparently miſerable, requeſted an audience. Let him enter, replied Mourad—and the farmer proceeded, with trembling ſteps, over the rich carpet which beſpread the hall of the Divan, and approached the Bey, who reclined on a ſofa, embroidered with ſilk and gold. Crouding ſenſations deprived him of the uſe of ſpeech—at laſt, after attentively looking, the voice of nature vanquiſhed fear, he fell, and embracing his knees, exclaimed, *You are my ſon!* The Bey raiſed him, endeavored to recollect, and, after explanation, finding him to be his father, made him ſit down by his ſide, and careſſed him moſt affectionately. The firſt guſh of nature over, the Sire deſcribed in what a deplorable ſtate he had left his mother, and brethren, and the Prince propoſed to ſend for, and with them divide his riches and power, if they would embrace Iſlaniſm. This the generous chriſtian had foreſeen, and, fearing youth might be dazzled, took not one of his ſons with him. He, therefore, firmly rejected Mourad's offer, and even remonſtrated with him on his own change of religion. The Bey, finding his father determined, and that his family's diſtreſs demanded immediate ſuccour, ſent him back to Syria, with a large ſum of money, and a veſſel loaded with corn. The happy huſbandman immediately returned to the plains of Damaſcus, where his arrival baniſhed miſery, and tears, from his homely roof, and brought joy, eaſe, and felicity."

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT making proviſion for the reduction of the Public Debt.

IT being deſirable by all juſt and proper means, to effect a reduction of the amount of the public debt, and as the application of ſuch ſurplus of the revenue as may remain after ſatisfying the purpoſes for which appropriations ſhall have been made by law, will not only contribute to that deſirable end, but will be beneficial to the creditors of the United States, by raiſing the price of their ſtock; and be productive of conſiderable ſaving to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That all ſuch ſurplus of the product of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, to the laſt day of December next incluſively, as ſhall remain after ſatisfying the ſeveral purpoſes for which appropriations ſhall have been made by law, to the end of the preſent ſeſſion, ſhall be applied to the purchaſe of the debt of the United States, at its market price, if not exceeding the par or true value thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the purchaſes to be made of the ſaid debt, ſhall be made under the direction of the Preſident of the Senate, the Chief Juſtice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney General for the time being; and who, or any three of whom, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, ſhall cauſe the ſaid purchaſes to be made in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations as ſhall appear to them beſt calculated to fulfil the intent of this act: *Provided*, That the ſame be made openly, and with due regard to the equal benefit of the ſeveral States: *And provided further*, That to avoid all riſk or failure, or delay in the payment of intereſt ſtipulated to be paid for and during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, by the act, intituled "An Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," ſuch reſervations ſhall be made of the ſaid ſurplus, as may be neceſſary to make good the ſaid payments, as they ſhall reſpectively become due, in caſe of deficiency in the amount of the receipts into the Treaſury, during the ſaid year, on account of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported, and the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels after the laſt day of December next.

And be it further enacted, That accounts of the application of the ſaid monies, ſhall be rendered for ſettlement as other public accounts, accompanied with returns of the amount of the ſaid debt purchaſed therewith at the end of every quarter of a year, to be computed from the time of commencing the purchaſes aforeſaid: And that a full and exact report of the proceedings of the ſaid five perſons, or any three of them, including a ſtatement of the diſburſements and purchaſes made under their direction, ſpecifying the times thereof, the prices at which, and the parties from whom the ſame may be made, ſhall be laid before Congreſs, within the firſt fourteen days of each ſeſſion which may enſue the preſent, during the execution of their ſaid truſt.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby authoriſed to cauſe to be borrowed on behalf of the United States, a ſum or ſums not exceeding in the whole Two Millions of Dollars, at an intereſt not exceeding five per cent. and that the ſum or ſums ſo borrowed, be alſo applied to the purchaſe of the ſaid debt of the United States, under the like direction, in the like manner, and ſubject to the like regulations and reſtrictions with the ſurplus aforeſaid: *Provided*, that out of the intereſt ariſing on the debt to be purchaſed in manner aforeſaid, there ſhall be appropriated and applied a ſum not exceeding eight per centum per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt, towards the re-payment of the Two Millions of Dollars ſo to be borrowed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, AUGUST THE TWELFTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 18.

Yeſterday the Truſtees of the College of this city, elected the Hon. Judge Wilſon, profeſſor of Law in that inſtitution; and we hear that Mr. Wilſon intends to deliver, during the next winter, a courſe of lectures in that important branch of education.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Auguſt 18.

The fatal effects of wild cherry-tree leaves to cattle, eſpecially in the dog-days, have frequently been experienced, and ought to make people very cautious of throwing the loppings or tops of

said trees in the high-ways or ſtreets, to the great injury of their neighbours.—A recent inſtance, which confirms the above, happened at Chatham, by which a perſon loſt two cows who had eaten of this deſtructive poiſon.

BOSTON, Auguſt 13.

A man games at cards to win money for himſelf and family, that is unlawful. Again, he games at a tavern for money to be ſpent for the good of the houſe, this is alſo unlawful. Again, he games in a lottery to eaſe his neigbours of their taxes, wins the poor waſher woman's money, carries of the prize in triumph, and leaves the poor woman half diſtracted for her loſs, yet this is lawful, becauſe it is deſigned for the public good. Goody Twoſhoes ſays the end ſanctifies the means.

If the newſpapers ſpeak true, our American politicians have given a freſh proof of their ſuperior ingenuity, by the new balances they have lately invented. Mr. Herſchell's new invented glaſſes by which he has diſcovered planets never before ſeen by mortal eyes, has done him great honor. And a committee of our politicians have invented a curious pair of ſcales, by which political juſtice is weighed with ſuch exactneſs as muſt do them honor. By experiments already made it appears, that if a man loaned government ſilver and gold, or ſupplied their armies with clothing and ſtores, 13 or 14 years ago, took their obligation promiſing payment of the principal of it in two or three years, with intereſt at 6 per cent. and now the whole principal is yet unpaid, and part of the intereſt, if the diſtreſſed creditor calls for his money, I ſay by this new diſcovery, it appears to be doing juſtice, to give him a new note in lieu of the older one, for ⅔ds of ⅔ds of the principal, payable before the coming in of the Jews, at 6 per cent. intereſt; alſo, another note for part of the remainder without intereſt for 10 years and another note for the remainder at 3 per cent intereſt payable before the millenium. This is that branch of juſtice which has lain hidden ever ſince the deluge, but now marvelloufly diſcovered by Americans. It is however to be lamented, that theſe ſcales will not weigh the juſtice of any thing but old ſtate debts with any certainty; otherwiſe I ſhould be glad to weigh the pay of a committee man with them to ſee whether the payment of ⅔ds of ⅔ds of 6 dollars a day would not come as near to juſtice with him, as to pay off the old ſilver money loaner, at that rate, who loaned his money, and ſupplied the army, at a time when it was worth 20 per cent. to inſure it from the enemy, and now worth 30 per cent. to inſure it from friends and patriots.

HARTFORD, AUGUST 16.

"The intereſt on the foreign debt has this year been paid; and there will remain in the Treaſury at the end of the year a ſum which, employed in a bank operation, may be very convenient in facilitating at once the payment of the duties and a prompt diſcharge of the quarterly intereſt.

"It is ſincerely to be regretted that ſo much of the public paper has heretofore been trifled away for the want of a criterion to aſcertain its value, or indeed evidence that it would continue to be of any value at all. There are now data for calculation, which men of forecaſt will regard, and which, after a few payments of intereſt ſhall have been made, all will attend to. The The ſtocks created by the new loan will average a profit of about four and an half per cent. which is more than real eſtate produces, and which in a ſhorter period of time probably than is generally imagined, will be near the rate which money in this country ought to produce in depoſits unaccompanied with trouble and riſk."

MIDDLETOWN, Auguſt 14.

Much has been ſaid of the diminution of the population of the United States, to be dreaded from migrations to the weſtern country. This apprehenſion is ill-founded. The increaſe of people in theſe ſtates by births is 150,000 annually, being one twentieth part of the whole number of the inhabitants; whereas the migration to the weſtern country, as ſtated lately in Congreſs, by the Hon. Mr. Brown, is only 15,000 annually on an average.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 21.

We hear that the Preſident of the United States had a very fine paſſage to Newport, at which place he arrived on Monday evening laſt—he was expected at Providence on Thurſday, where preparations had been made for his reception.—He will probably arrive in this city this evening.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, his Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor of the Weſtern Territory.

On Thurſday laſt Col. McGILLIVRAY, and the other Chiefs of the Creek Nation, ſailed from this port for St. Mary's River, in high ſpirits, and greatly pleaſed with having concluded a Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip with the United States.

The iſſue of the negotiation with the Creeks, obſerves a correſpondent, muſt give pleaſure to every friend to humanity, and the peace and honor of the United States.—The ſolemn ratification of this juſt and equal Treaty, with which the Creeks appear to be ſo fully ſatisfied, and which has received the deliberate ſanction of the Preſident of the United States, and of the Senate, affords the happieſt proſpects of laſting peace and tranquility to our ſouthern Frontiers.

Congreſſional electioneering is carried on with great ſpirit in ſeveral of the States: The merits of the Candidates are emblazoned to the public eye—*doubtleſs by their friends*; every error of the preſent Congreſs is pointed out with the finger of patriotiſm, and with infallible preſcience it is *now* clearly ſeen how every difficulty *might have* been avoided; and if the bleſſed principle of *Rotation* is attended to, a NEW SET, profiting by the miſtakes of the OLD, will guide the political ſhip to, UNIVERSAL approbation—

Two years, in an exalted ſtation,
Points out the importance of rotation;
In this th' public ſafety's found,
To keep elections whirling round;
You may believe US when we ſwear,
We'll ſuit the people TO A HAIR:
So wiſe—ſo firm—ſuch friends to freedom—
Our virtues—Lord, how much you need e'm!

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Auguſt 10.

The owners of the Columbia wiſh ſhe had ſunk in Nootka Sound;—great complaints of cheatery are made; time will explain whether there has been any roguery in the buſineſs or not;—intolerable diſappointment is the reſult of high raiſed expectations I aſſure you.—The electioneering campaign is begun.—I expect we ſhall have ſnarling enough. A——, and G——, have diſcovered ſo much independence of mind, that every ſtep will be taken to prevent their re-election. You know ſome people think it is for the glory of God to ſerve the devil, and perplex Government: The Lord reward them.—Conſiſtency and firmneſs are ineſtimable jewels in a public character; but the politics of time ſerving trimmers will ever entail on them diſgrace and diſappointment.—We have many new Candidates Meſſrs. *Paine*, *Lincoln* and *Kingſley* in Worceſter county competitors with Mr. *Grout*.—Mr. *Lyman*, for Hampſhire and Berkſhire, againſt Mr. *Sedgwick*. Meſſrs. *Lithgrow*, *Wedgery*, *Naſon*, *Gardiner* and Senator *Thatcher*—competitors with Mr. *Thatcher*. Mr. *Gorham* for Middleſex, in lieu of Mr. *Gerry*; and ſeveral are named as rivals to Mr. *Ames*.—It is however generally ſuppoſed that moſt of the old ones will be re-elected; for the noiſe about rotation, is juſtly interpreted by the people—thus—

"They that are *out* will pout,
"They that are *in*, will grin."

Congreſs, in a late act, have appropriated forty thouſand dollars for the payment of Pickering's notes iſſued after 1782. They have alſo appropriated thirty eight thouſand dollars for the payment of the people on Long-Iſland, who have claims for ſubſiſting American priſoners during the late war. Perſons who have ſuch claims, or hold Pickering's notes, may therefore obtain their money on application to the Treaſury.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, South Carolina.

"In another State, I hope we ſhall be happy under a ſimple government, directed by infinite wiſdom and goodneſs; but in the preſent, while ſtruggling with ſuch various and contradictory paſſions, nothing leſs than the moſt conſummate addreſs in playing them one againſt another, wholeſale and retail (if I may uſe the expreſſion) can enſure us any tolerable laſting peace and ſecurity, either publicly or privately.——"All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace," according to the well-choſen motto of the author of the Defence of the American Conſtitutions, is as true as any propoſition in Euclid. I muſt own I was once fond of a ſimple conſtitution of government, as much ſo perhaps as Mr. TURGOT; but have been ſome time convinced, however pleaſing and entertaining it appeared in idea, that it was *there* only, and could not, as mankind are, be reduced to practice. The three diſtinct checks in Legiſlature ſeem to be indiſpenſably neceſſary with *one* executive; I think we are ſo far happy in having all theſe at certain periods eligible by the people; but annual elections are rather too frequent in my opinion. Some of our Governors have not a negative, which I think a defect in our Conſtitutions. Unhappily rather from inattention and inexperience than deſign, our aſſemblies at times have interfered too much in the judicial department; the deliberative, judicial and executive, ought to be entirely ſeparate; permitting the Judges to ſet in the Aſſembly has a tendency to introduce a confuſion of departments.

"The "*Defence, &c.*" I have read with much attention and pleaſure. It was publiſhed very opportunely for our country; and except *our* experience ſhould be contrary to that of all the nations of the world that have preceded us, its merit will continually appreciate in the mind of every free American—the author's great aim being to deviſe the moſt *effectual* method of preſerving THAT LIBERTY, the cauſe of which, the labors of his life have been devoted to ſerve, and which none of the ancient governments have been found competent to ſecuring."

At the time of paſſing the decree of the National Aſſembly, by which the King is deprived of the prerogative of making peace and war. Fifty thouſand perſons ſurrounded the place of meeting. Had the deciſion been different—bloodſhed and carnage would probably have been the conſequences.—This may be a *democratical* government—but ſurely it is not a *free* government.—*Query*, who governs France? The national Aſſembly; the people *they* repreſent; the national troops; or the mob of Paris?

We may talk of liberty to all eternity, and never enjoy the bleſſing—except our enthuſiaſm ſhould lead to the erection of a ſacred dome, in which the goddeſs may reſide, viz. A juſt, an equal, and energetic form of government—in which the ſecurity of property is an object of equal attention, with the ſecurity of life.

DIED]—Mrs. ELIZABETH LAWRANCE, wife of the Hon. *John Lawrance*, Eſq. of this city—member of Congreſs.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Schooner New-York Packet, Barnard, Boſton 7 days.
Sally, Patterſon, Shelburne, 14.
Sally, Hoyes, Baltimore.
Ship Patrioſino, Carvallia, Teneriffe, 52.
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, Rhode-Iſland, 3.
Polly, Godfrey, ditto. 1.

This Day publiſhed,
And to be ſold by THOMAS ALLEN, The
American Muſeum, for Auguſt,
1790.

CONTAINING, among many other intereſting articles, ſeveral Letters from WARNER MIFFLIN, on the Quaker's petition to Congreſs, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

PRIZES
IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prize of 1000*l.* No. 31.

Prizes of 50*l.* No. 17,352 19,453 20,534 73 9250 12,876 18,136

Prizes of 20*l.* No. 10,095 11,486 8286 12,734 3059 23,816 8084 8749 4401 12,414 17,773 20,071 2700 15 688

Prizes of 10*l.* 4899 2190 20,526 12,854 8958 15,580 19,099 20,176 3012 635 6872 7155 16,114.

Prizes of 4*l. drawn on Friday the* 13*th inſt.*

No.							
1	3668	5322	9611	13080	15747	19853	22712
45	912	898	723	850	952	857	054
279	924	6460	546	468	16240	152	364
354	301	727	580	051	375	610	407
386	857	305	763	569	438	950	730
547	221	483	562	489	770	604	618
549	265	860	065	972	610	932	343
750	374	150	124	475	271	028	23379
792	586	167	122	841	073	225	708
883	990	428	666	256	782	166	724
931	825	118	10561	521	17078	20819	182
1449	744	086	564	756	673	644	993
805	453	7763	860	295	315	179	950
993	331	581	532	508	780	948	365
651	778	728	469	328	812	686	991
588	368	267	836	965	587	837	927
707	061	938	584	046	488	678	834
235	080	912	603	746	457	078	492
510	668	977	494	011	953	869	099
182	102	133	624	550	131	123	671
188	693	645	11459	14936	18885	762	051
007	579	428	887	030	534	513	329
2726	873	430	724	740	779	639	294
252	164	544	715	955	622	21476	24464
953	4792	561	330	216	421	204	525
711	606	512	705	925	413	534	169
352	476	300	686	311	683	390	442
774	997	8673	865	832	894	464	622
434	760	520	251	840	731	252	995
416	276	609	150	646	746	426	484
470	5864	137	12096	15466	959	506	049
331	660	118	028	653	227	866	421
222	865	415	736	487	151	459	770
669	451	786	812	063	112	757	160
899	995	720	297	677	340	481	887
791	172	832	461	240	187	478	
430	924	583	319	450	603	616	
775	269	549	609	452	19882	084	
934	421	967	103	603	061	22517	
937	106	9011	783	152	545	228	
566	130	313	382	976	130	758	
845	609	029	13603	969	540	399	

Saturday.

No.							
90	3858	6508	9640	12201	15248	18106	22253
92	232	836	021	799	828	195	019
242	459	665	321	264	189	767	941
280	513	677	681	846	447	052	887
375	531	7037	066	208	643	958	647
686	619	553	578	800	16453	368	992
831	824	995	043	046	669	19789	713
683	652	206	903	819	238	234	387
898	4530	441	10270	733	689	036	23107
810	297	054	543	746	777	811	592
797	112	965	289	737	955	477	768
361	829	806	031	546	144	918	585
659	838	018	105	153	636	628	298
1237	136	609	513	13432	805	241	646
324	038	726	969	991	222	810	895
266	855	807	813	242	17853	618	261
278	5252	725	482	062	878	20171	652
554	253	450	247	842	705	848	24285
078	234	822	941	210	825	658	431
575	869	290	381	847	930	824	718
2772	488	445	771	997	661	268	011
194	281	629	244	207	404	368	798
527	403	207	11701	443	155	550	615
216	715	8783	255	614	180	914	932
768	675	073	692	14712	870	454	199
555	400	851	978	042	476	851	052
752	258	663	733	876	173	552	594
755	550	309	838	320	031	510	448
3174	974	274	604	909	463	431	687
372	881	808	396	283	316	21567	309
172	530	382	407	154	18570	081	267
934	747	774	063	140	774	583	143
266	862	823	535	630	773	135	
815	6783	380	598	142	502	030	
086	336	600	109	492	123	039	
389	279	121	240	541	653	705	
564	306	487	101	263	650	276	
984	371	687	779	885	864	22757	
652	309	9028	543	15401	504	590	
650	321	140	698	192	499	635	
695	514	964	140	428	212	175	
926	898	722	399	311	260	714	

Monday.

No.							
65	3916	7955	10054	13589	17892	21124	24974
76	435	539	531	14229	768	191	532
243	325	698	447	715	836	708	709
612	395	063	010	119	302	115	716
588	507	181	862	698	18705	670	778
589	433	831	281	738	272	804	381
578	115	8728	360	581	276	695	519
707	992	071	620	681	230	881	080
262	271	391	11084	052	19593	715	239
186	781	192	838	381	702	497	599
672	779	329	190	723	929	710	533
846	519	274	059	256	554	450	700
888	4862	690	655	806	701	328	
935	417	837	844	15498	176	677	
1882	577	887	041	270	400	163	
563	909	9963	260	470	442	22348	
883	5423	371	961	644	778	511	
980	549	547	473	703	20124	229	
192	233	863	12675	570	831	575	
479	371	599	164	207	949	981	
478	773	742	409	16847	987	099	
179	804	921	496	848	740	671	
384	964	638	847	757	319	23199	
2287	6574	873	255	236	657	821	
296	283	623	239	482	482	885	
372	595	057	171	108	201	305	
761	038	639	074	175	997	738	
484	646	883	068	590	083	586	
760	7837	439	745	722	319	551	
117	811	713	13010	282	707	889	
039	205	114	917	839	695	800	
794	323	055	250	17309	459	203	
399	661		719	343	21982	213	
090	780		380	569	119	544	
435	172		651	476	939	215	

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12*s.* INDENTS 7*s.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 23.

Debate on the amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, to assume a part of the State Debts.

MR. SMITH. (S. C.)

Concluded.

THE opposition to the assumption was strongest from the States of Virginia and Maryland, and was founded in a belief that those States would be considerably injured by it. It had been said that they had extinguished a considerable portion of their State debts, and had placed the balance in a convenient train of settlement: the State of Virginia, including Kentucky, he said, was a very large and opulent State, abounding in internal resources, and the exertions she had made towards the discharge of her debt ought not to be estimated by a comparison with other States, but by a reference to her own size and strength: exertions which might appear considerable when put in opposition to those of smaller States, would perhaps appear of less importance when her magnitude and vast resources were contemplated. The members from that State had not informed the house how much of her debt had been discharged, tho' they had generally spoken of a large sum; he had been informed that it did not in the whole exceed three millions of dollars; now this was surely a moderate sum to be raised in a period of eight years by a State which, according to a respectable author, might without inconvenience, even in the time of war, raise 1,500,000 dollars annually. But South-Carolina, a State of not half the size and population, had paid more than three millions of her debt, although she had unquestionably suffered much more by the war.

With respect to the State of Maryland, notwithstanding she had fortunately escaped the ravaging hand of the enemy, yet she was obliged to resort to her confiscated property as a fund for the discharge of her debt, while South-Carolina had, in pursuance of the treaty of peace, and the recommendation of Congress, liberally relinquished a mass of valuable confiscated property, with which she might long ago have sunk every farthing of her debt.

Upon investigation it did not then appear that those States were entitled to more applause for their exertions, or would be more injured by the assumption than other States; but admitting, he said, that their exertions have been considerable, they will obtain a credit for them in the final settlement, and will become creditor States in proportion to their advances. The assumption will be favorable to both the debtor and creditor States; the former will be relieved from their debts, and will not be compelled to pay their balances by direct taxes which they otherwise must do; the latter can receive their balances by no other process; after the assumption, there will be more creditor than debtor States, consequently there will be a majority in both houses to enforce a settlement and payment. The advantages to the States in general will be considerable; relieved from a grievous pressure of State debt, and from an expensive mode of taxation, they will apply their internal resources to the improvement of their manufactures, the opening their inland navigation, and the encreasing of their exports.

The non-assumption will be productive of endless embarrassments; some States were unable to discharge their debts with the aid of the impost and excise; how will they be equal to it, deprived of those resources, or having only a partial assistance from the latter? If the Union should resort to the excise as well as the impost, the States will have nothing left but direct taxation, and can they with that resource alone defray their civil list and contingent annual expences, and sink their debts? The States will be compelled to carry on a warfare of revenue against each other: manufactures protected by duties in a manufacturing State will be crushed by a heavy excise in a consuming State; excise will be laid on imposts, and excise will be laid against excise, and the people will be ground between the rival systems. One of the principal causes of the present government was the mischief resulting from a contrariety of commercial regulations in the different States; the non-assumption will renew these embarrassments—will defeat one of the main objects of the constitution, and be repugnant to its very principles; the meeting at Annapolis had in view a uniform system of commercial regulations and duties and from that meeting sprung the present constitution. The rejection of this measure will induce a repetition of all those clashing systems which were so injurious to our trade and manufactures.

As the assumption relates to the government of the United States, there can be no doubt that viewing it as a federal question, it will be a measure which will contribute to the more durable union of the States and will greatly facilitate the collection of the revenue. It will be just and politic: just, because the expences were incurred in the common cause, and ought to be paid from the common treasury; and because Congress are exclusively possessed of the best resources of the country; politic, because the State systems of revenue will obstruct and injure the national system and impair the credit of the United States. These considerations should have weight with those who are specially appointed to administer this government.—In a great national question they should not suffer local considerations to warp their judgment and influence a vote on which perhaps the very existence of the union may depend. Will it be denied that there will be a clashing between the States on the subject of taxes and excises, that there will be heart burnings on the part of the State creditors who will be left destitute while ample provision is made for the continental creditors; that many of them will not only connive at frauds in the revenue, but will even promote them to reduce the continental creditor to a level with themselves, that smuggling, instead of being viewed as a crime against the union, will be deemed an innocent act, and even become popular; because those who think themselves abandoned by the government will feel themselves justified in thwarting the collection of a revenue which is to be distributed with so partial a hand; shall one creditor be ruined because he happened to be a citizen of a State, distant from the residence of Congress, and received State securities, while another, perhaps less meritorious (for he might not have been a voluntary creditor) will have the principal and interest of his debt well funded, and a conformable subsistence provided for the remainder of his days? Shall the bare circumstance of a continental commissioner not going into a distant State till a considerable time after the peace, to liquidate the claims of its' citizens, deprive them of a compensation for their services, or a retribution for their property employed in the common cause? Or shall the sufferings of a State during the war be aggravated at the peace, by saddling her with the payment of a large debt incurred for general purposes? When these reflections rush on the minds of the State creditors, would it be surprising that they should abhor a government by which they shall be treated with such palpable injustice?

But it is contended that justice will be done them by leaving the payment of their demands to the several States? And that justice will be also done to those States which have made greater exertions than others on a final settlement of accounts. With respect to the latter observation, it cannot be urged with sincerity by those who have declared themselves persuaded that no settlement will ever take place, and who have relied on that circumstance as an argument against the assumption, because, say they, it is unjust that the States which have made considerable efforts since the peace to discharge their debts, should be taxed a second time to contribute towards the debts of other States; when this objection is obviated, by telling them that on a final settlement of accounts, they will have credit for these payments, and that the smaller the debt which is assumed by the union, the larger will be their balance as creditor States, they ridicule the idea of any final adjustment of accounts; now when it is declared that the assumption is necessary to do justice to those States which made the most considerable exertions to repel the enemy, we are referred for that justice to a final settlement of accounts. But either there will be a settlement or there will not; If there will be a settlement, no injustice will be done by the assumption to the States which have already paid off a portion of their debts, for on such settlement they will have credit for their payments with interest, and will have their advances refunded: If there will not be a settlement, the argument in favor of the assumption is unanswerable, for it is the only mode by which justice can be done to the States which were most exposed to the attacks of the enemy, and made the greatest advances in the common defence. But if there be no settlement, I shall be asked how is retribution to be made to the States which have cancelled part of their debts since the war; will not the assumption be injurious to them? I answer in a considerably smaller degree than the non-assumption to the others; because their ability to discharge part of their debt since the peace is a strong proof that they sustained little injury by the war; and although they should contribute to the discharge of the debts of the suffering States, it would be no more than equalizing the expences and burdens of war. Let us however inquire by what extraordinary exertions some States have reduced their debts, and if in the progress of our inquiry we should find that they have got rid of their debts, in some instances with little difficulties to themselves, and in others with little benefit to their creditors, we shall not be ready to allow them so much merit for their exertion as they wish to obtain.—Some have paid no interest to their creditors for a number of years, but have cut down the capital of the debt at once, by a sale of confiscated property, or vacant and useless lands—In this case the State made no exertions; her citizens were not taxed, nor was her government put to any inconvenience or difficulty—the property of her enemies, which Congress at the peace recommended to them to restore, or unappropriated back lands were applied to the discharge of the debt, while the creditor, after waiting several years without receiving any interest on his certificate was obliged to receive the principal in confiscated property or wild lands, at an extravagant price. Others have discharged their debts with depreciated paper or by taxes payable in the principal of their debt, or by other arrangements as little burdensome to the State as advantageous to the creditor. No material injury therefore can result to these States, even should they never have credit for such payments.

Mr. Smith then observed, that the justice, policy, expediency, and even necessity of the assumption being evident in every view in which it could be contemplated, and the mischiefs which would flow from a rejection of it being equally obvious and alarming, he trusted it would on a further consideration be agreed to. A funding system without it would want the only basis on which it could stand; justice and the consent of the people were necessary for its existence; should it appear to them partial and unjust, its operation would be embarrassed and the continental creditors themselves would be the first persons to lament the absence of that necessary ingredient without which it would be vain and ineffectual. He then replied to some of Mr. Jackson's observations.

REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN vulgar speech, the word *got* answers a great variety of purposes: A man has *got* a horse; has *got* his house done: has *got* his leg broke; has *got* his wheat to reap; has *got* to go to work: A boy has *got* to *get* his lesson, or has *got* his lesson to *get*: In short, if I attempt to mention a thousandth part of the ways by which this poor *got* is abused, I should have a task indeed. Let any farmer who comes from his field and sits down to read this paper, ask himself whether it is not quite as easy to say *he has a horse*, as to say, he has *got* a horse, and easier to say he *must* go, than to say, he has *got* to go. Let me ask whether it does not sound better to say, "he must get a cart," than to say, "he has *got* to *get* a cart?" If he should think this a matter of no consequence, I can only lose my labor of writing—no harm will be done.

Again; it is a custom with our modest country people to ask questions thus; 'you dont want any corn, do you: You have not any rum to sell, have you, you dont want to buy veal, do you? New-England people are much laughed at, for this singular practice; and indeed it is ridiculous. Let me ask our market people why it is not just as easy to ask a question decently and directly at once; *do you want to buy veal*; or, *will you buy corn?* One would think it best to finish the business directly and handsomely.

And here let me suggest to my countrymen a little more decision in answering questions. If I ask a man a civil question, I want a direct answer: I want no round about indirect answers, such as, *I don't much care if I do*; *I don't know but I will*; *I can't tell whether I will or not*. There may be cases when such an indecisive answer is necessary; but if I ask a man to eat or drink, or take a ride with me, I want no such answers as, "Why, I don't care much if I do."

How many are there left? Said I to a man standing by me; *ne'er a one*, replied he. *Ne'er a one, ne'er a one*, said I; this is not English. *Never a one, never a one*; this is Irish or Scotch, it certainly is not English. So when I ask a man, how many horses he keeps, he tells me, he keeps *never a one*. This is odd indeed! But when he says *he has none*, this is plain intelligible English.

[*American Mercury.*]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

OUR Constitution if kept upon its original purity, is far superior to any of the boasted republics of antiquity. In Rome, whose constitution was an improvement on the Grecian models, the citizens elected their Consuls, Prætors, Tribunes of the people, &c. but the Senate was an hereditary body, and all powers might be said to be committed to their hands; for though the Tribunes, who sat in the porch of the Senate House, might give their "*Veto*" to any law, yet the whole of them must agree, as one dissentient voice would set aside the negative of the rest. In these kingdoms, however, we elect our Senators, and were but the Boroughs reformed, our form of constitutional government would come as near to perfection, as any political institution can possibly admit.

When the news of the late defeat of the Patriots reached Namur, several citizens, well affected to the house of Austria, expressed the highest satisfaction at the event. This was imprudent. But when they saw a number of wounded men brought from the Patriot army to the hospitals of Namur, their exultations increased, which doubtless were inhuman.

In the utmost consternation at the rumours of a defeat, and enraged at the treachery and insolence of the Royal party, the populace assembled attacked, pillaged, and completely demolished three houses belonging to the Royalists. A child was accidentally killed in the tumults.

On the 22d, the populace again assembled for the purpose of devastation and revenge, but the garrison troops joined the armed citizens and defeated their designs.

The excesses were again renewed on the 23d, at night, and the house of a Bookseller was destroyed, and himself thrown out of a Window.

An Irish Gentleman being lately asked what he thought of Gen. Burgoyne's abilities, replied—"that, as a military man, he was a decent farce writer." Being asked what he meant by that, sir Patrick replied—"the General wrote a good farce in England, and acted a bad one in America."

Nothing has yet transpired concerning Doctor Warton's literary occupations at the time of his death. It has been generally believed that he had undertaken a new edition of the Paradise Lost, at the particular request of his Majesty, and as he was peculiarly qualified both in critical talents and taste to do honor to such a work, we hope to hear that it is at least in such a state of advancement as to admit of publication.

COALITION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN, AND ITS NATURAL EFFECTS:

The Grandees of Spain about 300 years ago sold the liberties of the people to the then Monarch, the ancient constitution of every province being governed by its own peculiar laws was abolished, and a new system adopted, which obliged the Nobility, Clergy, and Representatives of the people to meet, confirm, and record the decrees of the Sovereign, without allowing them a negative on any occasion.

This arbitary mode seemed so well formed for carrying into execution the oppressive views of tyranny, that Cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine, effected its establishment in France, deprived the twelve Provinces of their privilege of making laws, or rather giving their assent or dissent to arrets, passed by the King for the Government of the Empire, and thereby made France a Monarchy as absolute as Spain in every other respect, except on the point of deciding upon civil actions.

The riots in Dublin have been of a very alarming nature, the election mobs sweeping all before them. Several persons have lost their lives in consequence of the Military being obliged to fire on the deluded hirelings of the party in that kingdom. The election for the city of Dublin, concluded something like our Westminster election, the mobility of weavers polling over and over again, in consequence of which, the Duke of Leinster's brother, and Mr. Grattan, have been returned by a large majority. The county of Dublin election is also finished, and Sir Edward Newenham and Mr. Talbot returned. Mr. Talbot is one of those independent gentlemen who mean to support government.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire; Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.			Dols.
March 13.	1636	1	Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1	ditto. do.	600
			Dollars,	1200.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication. HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN.

(2 w. f. f.) *Corporation Dock.*

This day published,

And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, Queen-Street, corner of Fly-Market,

A COLLECTION OF

ESSAYS AND FUGITIVE WRITINGS,

On various subjects.

By NOAH WEBSTER, *Jun.*

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.——Price 1/7.*